# surfsep

In this subroutine, we calculate the potential between the coil set and an arbitrary surface, which could be the plasma boundary. By minimizing the potential, the distance between the coils and the "prevent" surface will be increased. Due to the singularity of the formula, the coils would not be able to have intersections with the prevent surface.

[called by: solvers.]

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#### Interface

(reserved for future documentation)

## Prevent surface

By default, the "prevent" surface is the target plasma boundary. In following updates, it will be modified to enable an arbitrary toroidal surface, which could be a surface away from the plasma with certain distance.

# Potential calculation

For each coil, the potential energy between coil and the prevent surface is calculated as

$$E(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}) \equiv \oint_{\mathcal{S}} \int_{\mathcal{C}} \frac{ds \ dl}{|\mathbf{x}_c - \mathbf{x}_s|^q} \ , \tag{1}$$

where C denotes the coil, S denotes the prevent surface and q is an user-specified exponential factor. The total energy for the entire coil set is then a summation over the coils,

$$f_S(\mathbf{X}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{coils}} E(\mathcal{C}_i, \mathcal{S}) . \tag{2}$$

By minimizing  $f_S$ , the coil set would be driven away from the prevent surface. The exponential factor q can accelerate/decelerate the "preventing" effect. Because of the singularity, the coils cannot cross the prevent surface. In such way, the coils will be well-separated from the plasma boundary. Of course, this requires the initial guesses have no intersections with the surface.

The discretized expression for Eq.(1) is

$$E(C,S) \equiv \sum_{icoil=1}^{Ncoils} \sum_{jzeta=0}^{Nzeta-1} \sum_{iteta=0}^{Nteta-1} \frac{\sqrt{g} \Delta \theta \Delta \zeta \sqrt{{x'_c}^2 + {y'_c}^2 + {z'_c}^2} \Delta t}{\left(\sqrt{(x_c - x_s)^2 + (y_c - y_s)^2 + (z_c - z_s)^2}\right)^q} . \tag{3}$$

# First derivatives

The first order functional derivatives are

$$\frac{\delta E}{\delta x_{c}} = \frac{1}{P} \left( -\frac{q(x_{c} - x_{s}) \left(x_{c}^{\prime 2} + y_{c}^{\prime 2} + z_{c}^{\prime 2}\right)^{2}}{(x_{s} - x_{c})^{2} + (y_{s} - y_{c})^{2} + (z_{s} - z_{c})^{2}} + \frac{qx_{c}^{\prime} \left(x_{c}^{\prime 2} + y_{c}^{\prime 2} + z_{c}^{\prime 2}\right) \left((x_{c} - x_{s})x_{c}^{\prime} + (y_{c} - y_{s})y_{c}^{\prime} + (z_{c} - z_{s})z_{c}^{\prime}\right)}{(x_{s} - x_{c})^{2} + (y_{s} - y_{c})^{2} + (z_{s} - z_{c})^{2}} - x_{c}^{\prime\prime} \left(x_{c}^{\prime 2} + y_{c}^{\prime 2} + z_{c}^{\prime 2}\right) + x_{c}^{\prime} \left(x_{c}^{\prime} x_{c}^{\prime\prime} + y_{c}^{\prime\prime} y_{c}^{\prime\prime} + z_{c}^{\prime\prime} z_{c}^{\prime\prime}\right)\right), \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\delta E}{\delta y_{c}} = \frac{1}{P} \left( -\frac{q(y_{c} - y_{s}) \left(x_{c}^{\prime 2} + y_{c}^{\prime 2} + z_{c}^{\prime 2}\right)^{2}}{(x_{s} - x_{c})^{2} + (y_{s} - y_{c})^{2} + (z_{s} - z_{s})z_{c}^{\prime}} + \frac{qy_{c}^{\prime} \left(x_{c}^{\prime 2} + y_{c}^{\prime 2} + z_{c}^{\prime 2}\right) \left((x_{c} - x_{s})x_{c}^{\prime} + (y_{c} - y_{s})y_{c}^{\prime} + (z_{c} - z_{s})z_{c}^{\prime}\right)}{(x_{s} - x_{c})^{2} + (y_{s} - y_{c})^{2} + (z_{s} - z_{c})^{2}} + \frac{qy_{c}^{\prime} \left(x_{c}^{\prime 2} + y_{c}^{\prime 2} + z_{c}^{\prime 2}\right) \left((x_{c} - x_{s})x_{c}^{\prime} + (y_{c} - y_{s})y_{c}^{\prime} + (z_{c} - z_{s})z_{c}^{\prime}\right)}{-y_{c}^{\prime\prime} \left(x_{c}^{\prime 2} + y_{c}^{\prime 2} + z_{c}^{\prime 2}\right) + y_{c}^{\prime\prime} \left(x_{c}^{\prime\prime} x_{c}^{\prime\prime} + y_{c}^{\prime\prime} y_{c}^{\prime\prime} + z_{c}^{\prime\prime} z_{c}^{\prime\prime}\right)} \right), \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\delta E}{\delta z_{c}} = \frac{1}{P} \left( -\frac{q(z_{c} - z_{s}) \left(x_{c}^{\prime 2} + y_{c}^{\prime 2} + z_{c}^{\prime 2}\right)^{2}}{(x_{s} - x_{c})^{2} + (y_{c} - y_{s})y_{c}^{\prime} + (z_{c} - z_{s})z_{c}^{\prime\prime}}} + \frac{qy_{c}^{\prime\prime} \left(x_{c}^{\prime\prime} + y_{c}^{\prime\prime} + z_{c}^{\prime\prime} z_{c}^{\prime\prime}\right) + y_{c}^{\prime\prime} \left(x_{c}^{\prime\prime} x_{c}^{\prime\prime} + y_{c}^{\prime\prime} y_{c}^{\prime\prime} + z_{c}^{\prime\prime} z_{c}^{\prime\prime}\right)}{(x_{s} - x_{c})^{2} + (y_{c} - y_{s})y_{c}^{\prime} + (z_{c} - z_{s})z_{c}^{\prime\prime}}} + \frac{qy_{c}^{\prime\prime} \left(x_{c}^{\prime\prime} + y_{c}^{\prime\prime} + y_{c}^{\prime\prime} + z_{c}^{\prime\prime} z_{c}^{\prime\prime}\right) + y_{c}^{\prime\prime} \left(x_{c}^{\prime\prime} + y_{c}^{\prime\prime} + z_{c}^{\prime\prime} z_{c}^{\prime\prime}\right)}{(x_{s} - x_{c})^{2} + (y_{s} - y_{s})y_{c}^{\prime\prime} + (z_{c} - z_{s})z_{c}^{\prime\prime}}} + y_{c}^{\prime\prime} y_{c}^{\prime\prime} + y_{c}^{\prime\prime} + y_{c}^{\prime\prime} y_{c}^{\prime\prime} +$$

where  $P = [(x_s - x_c)^2 + (y_s - y_c)^2 + (z_s - z_c)^2]^{q/2} [x_c'^2 + y_c'^2 + z_c'^2]^{3/2}$ . In above equations, only the integrads are written out.

# Second derivatives

(reserved for future development)

### Comments and notes

- 1. In the numerator of Eq.(1), the coil length dl is presented. Thus, minimizing  $f_S$  could lead to reducing coil lengths. Thinking about if the coil becomes one single point and dl = 0,  $f_S = 0$ . Fortunately, minimizing  $f_B$  will normally drive coils to be longer and  $f_L$  quadrtic term can keep the coil length to be around a constant value. In addition, the exponential factor q (cssep\_factor) could determine the piority between pushing coils away or condensate coils. It's recommend to keep q >= 2.
- 2. A brief document about the function of cssep can be seen at google doc.

 $surfsep.f90\ last\ modified\ on\ 019\text{-}06\text{-}25\ 14\text{:}30\text{:}35.;$ 

Focus subroutines;